

KAISER WINS BY WAR THREAT

FRANCE FORCED TO YIELD ON THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

Germany Consents to Negotiations to Fix Details. France Hopes England Will Not Object. France Considers Alliance with Russia Practically Ended.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Paris.

PARIS, June 19.—The indications are that Germany may succeed in virtually subjugating France without firing a shot. The Kaiser has completely succeeded in convincing the French authorities that their choice lay solely between war and submission to the German demands. France then yielded in principle on the Moroccan question, although no details have yet been arranged.

The war panic which prevailed here for three or four days is now subsiding. This is only partly due to the concessions made. There is also reviving confidence in the French defensive resources, which may lead the country to take a firmer stand when fresh demands are made, as they will be.

It may now be confidently expected that Germany will pursue vigorously her more serious purpose, the destruction of the Anglo-French entente. How this will be met will be the final test of French independence and of France's prestige as a great power.

Meantime, it may be said incidentally that the Franco-Russian alliance has practically come to an end. France realizes that Russia cannot perform any of her duties under the alliance and she will cease henceforth to regard it as a political asset.

Paris, June 19.—Germany will now negotiate the Moroccan question with France. The French Government has indicated its willingness to meet the German demands in a most conciliatory spirit. An international conference may or may not follow, but if it does it will be on lines previously agreed upon by Germany and France and will not open the whole question of the destiny of Morocco, as the Sultan has expected it to do.

France agrees that the status quo shall be maintained and that the Sultan's sovereignty shall be unimpaired. France cherishes hopes that the terms of the Anglo-French-Spanish-Italian agreement as to Morocco may be largely maintained, but this is not the German view. In a French agreement, it is determined at all costs to avoid a war.

Germany's consent to negotiate directly with France may be interpreted as a willingness to abate her provocative attitude and at least to postpone a war crisis. The French Government hopes that England will not oppose a settlement upon any terms possible.

The French reply to the offer of German demands is not known yet, but there is the highest authority for believing that Premier Rouvier will meet the German Emperor's wishes in the most conciliatory spirit possible. If the Emperor secretly desires war, he, of course, will have it, but France will bear much in the way of provocation before she will be driven into retaliation.

A despatch to the Temps from Metz confirms the reports of recent extraordinary military preparations. Frontier inspections have been particularly frequent on both sides during the past three weeks. The German soldiers have been refused their usual leave to work on farms. There has been a certain slackening of the tension, but it is rather a moment of waiting.

Colossal, June 19.—The Cologne Gazette says to-day that Germany, while upholding the integrity of Morocco, believes in the necessity of the various Powers each guarding its own special interests in Morocco, thereby insuring peace and order. Germany acknowledges France's special rights, the details of which can be set forth at the proposed conference.

The chronic prevails, says the Gazette, that the friendly spirit in which the subject of the conference was discussed by Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador to France, and Premier Rouvier warrants the belief that a complete understanding will be reached.

Benin, June 19.—Referring to reports concerning the Emperor's financial position, the Allgemeine Zeitung says: "We are authorized to affirm that the Emperor has not borrowed a single penny."

FUNERAL OF GOMEZ TO-DAY.

Times Who Served Under Him Will March Behind the Coffin.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, June 19.—The arrangements for the funeral to-morrow of Gen. Maximo Gomez are published in a special issue of the Official Gazette. A military escort will lead the procession. This will be followed by the coffin in a gun carriage. On each side will be ex-officers, who served on Gen. Gomez's staff during the war.

Then will come the mourners, President Palma, the cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the national Congress, the Judiciary, veterans, provincial Governors, the Mayor of Havana, the representatives of all of Havana, the representatives of the provinces, the military corps, committees from provincial councils and ayuntamientos outside of Havana, members of the national university, provincial institutes, the Academy of Sciences, the Economic Society, the Bar Association, public functionaries, private Cuban and foreign associations, invited persons, friends from outside of Havana, honored guests, the Havana firemen and mounted police.

Alfonso Confers Decorations.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MAINTU, June 19.—King Alfonso has conferred upon Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, and Sir Arthur Nicolson, the British Ambassador to Spain, the grand cross of the Order of Charles III.

Red Endows Bed for American Sailors.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 19.—Ambassador Whitehead has given \$500 for the endowment of a bed for American sailors in the Union Jack Club.

King Edward Receives Canadians.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 19.—A delegation of Canadian manufacturers was received by King Edward in Windsor Castle to-day.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; TWO KILLED.

Bloomington, Ill., Lawyer and His Stenographer Dead in Crossing Accident.

Bloomington, Ill., June 19.—Andrew Jackson Barr, 45 years old, a prominent local attorney and politician, and his stenographer, Miss Elizabeth Hertel, 22 years old, were killed while crossing the tracks of the Alton road in an automobile near here to-day.

They had started for Lexington to take depositions in a case. The auto was struck by a fast moving train. Barr was instantly killed, and Miss Hertel died in a few minutes after the accident.

The Trust Company of America
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
\$11,600,000

PRESIDENT
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AGAIN DEMAND WEST STREET.

Bridge Company Says Congress Has Given It Its Choice of a Public Highway.

The New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, which obtained authority from Congress to build a bridge across the North River, is renewing its efforts to obtain, under the description of a bridge approach, the right to build an elevated railroad structure over West street, from Fifty-ninth street, where the bridge will enter the city, to the Battery. About three years ago, when a bill was passed by the Legislature approving of the plan, the measure was vetoed by Gov. Odell after an agitation against the "West street grab," as it was called.

Now the company has applied to the Sinking Fund Commission for its approval of the West street approach. It is contended that the bridge and its approach are a public highway of the United States, that the Sinking Fund Commission derives its power to act solely from the measure passed by Congress, and not by authority of the State, and that the commission is limited solely to the approval of the approaches and their location.

Corporation Counsel Delany has advised the commission that the company's plan is not an approach at all, but an elevated railroad five miles long, which it would like to operate without building a bridge. Mr. Delany is also of the opinion that the authority of the company is subject to the laws of the State. The New York act provides that the bridge must be begun before January 1, 1902, and finished before January 1, 1907. As these provisions have not been complied with, Mr. Delany says the act has become null and void, and before dealing further with the company the commission ought to insist on the company furnishing evidence that its time consumed in the bridge side open.

William Sutphen, counsel to the company, said yesterday that the company under the act of Congress was still alive and that the higher courts had always passed favorably on the essential points of law which had been raised by the company. He intimated that the company would insist on the right under the Federal act to lay out the location of its approaches.

Controller Grout said that the company would not get the West street approach approved by the present administration. He expressed the belief that Congress had no power to grant franchises to a corporation which took the city of New York by force, and that whatever rights the company may have here are subject to local laws.

CARRIED OFF TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

Tolson Gets a Jersey Threshing Machine Brought Home to New York.

A shabbily dressed man went into McCullough's Hotel at Homestead, a village of North Bergen, N. J., about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, leading two little girls. He hurried them past people on the veranda. The children were crying and the man acted as if he were a little frightened.

He bought a drink of beer at the hotel and got soda water for the children. They led him out of the hotel and across the meadows in front, disappearing behind a clump of bushes.

Mrs. Susan Traft ran into the street and got together a dozen men, telling them that they ought to take the little girls away from the fellow. They thought so, too, and when they got him they snatched the children from him and knocked him down and kicked him, and every man in the crowd took a turn at him.

Then they sent for Sheriff Nolan of New Durham and turned the man over to him. The Sheriff took him to North Bergen, to the Town Hall where he was immediately arraigned before Judge Kennell. He made unsatisfactory replies to the judge's questions as to what he was doing with the children and how he came by them and was held for further examination.

Meanwhile Judge Kennell sent word to Police Headquarters in this city that two little girls had been taken from a man near North Bergen, and that they said they lived near the corner of Sullivan and Prince streets, New York.

It didn't take the police long to find that the Italian quarter in the neighborhood of Spring and Sullivan streets, where they were excited over the disappearance of Giuseppe De Stefano, the five-year-old daughter of Matteo De Stefano, interpreter for lawyers Charles E. Le Barbier, and Anna Lombroso, 4 years old.

The first little girl's home was at 1323 1/2 Sullivan street and the other lives at Sullivan and Prince streets. The parents went over to North Bergen and brought the children back. The prisoner is August Tebsch.

RUN ON AKRON, OHIO, BANK.

It Started When Depositor Saw Cashier's Daughter Withdrawing Her Money.

AKRON, Ohio, June 19.—There is considerable excitement here over a run on the Second National Bank, which started Saturday afternoon. One of the depositors saw the cashier's daughter withdraw her deposit, and from this rumor started the stampede.

Over \$500,000 has been withdrawn since Saturday afternoon. The officials are not trying to stop the run, but are paying out all the money they can.

The bank has a surplus of \$100,000 and a capital of \$350,000.

BABIES HAVE A LONG FALL.

Two of Them Tumbled Out of a Third Story Window—Damages Slight.

Florence McKnight, three years and six months old, and her brother, twenty months old, climbed on the sill of a third story window at 105 Clinton street, Hoboken, yesterday to watch people enter a carriage at the funeral of Mrs. Julius H. Knise.

They lost their balance and fell to the sidewalk. A driver, jumping from his seat and picked up the children. He put them in his coach and whisked them to St. Mary's Hospital. Neither was seriously hurt. The baby was discharged from the hospital last night and the girl will be able to leave the institution this morning.

Chemist Knew He Was Going to Die.

Victor Newman, a chemist, employed at the drug works of Dodge, Olcott & Co., Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday in the Bayonne Hospital of burns on his face and body.

His clothes were set afire by a burner in the laboratory. Newman was a widower and a seven-year-old son in Russia. While Dr. Larkey was dressing his wounds on Sunday Newman said he was only a waste of time, as he was going to die.

Stephen Sanford's Gift to a Church.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 19.—Stephen Sanford, head of the carpet manufacturing firm of S. Sanford & Sons, to-day presented a \$5,000 dwelling to St. Mary's Catholic congregation to be used as a home for the Sisters of St. Mary's Hospital. The building is opposite St. Mary's Hospital.

NO MOVE YET FOR ARMISTICE,

BUT PRESIDENT HOPES ONE WILL BE DECLARED.

Fears Effect on Peace Move of Another Big Battle With Heavy Loss of Life—Summer Resort to Be Chosen for Envoys if Washington Is Too Warm.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The President to-day heard with much satisfaction from Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, that the decision that the peace envoys should meet in this capital had been officially gazetted.

Count Cassini also took occasion during his call to discuss with Mr. Roosevelt the general features of the latter's efforts to bring Russia and Japan to terms. The interview, although brief, was very satisfactory in showing that the prospects of a permanent peace between the warring nations are even more encouraging now than they were at the time when the appeal of the President to the belligerents was granted.

Count Cassini's interview followed shortly after the departure of Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, who had spent half an hour with the President. Mr. Takahira, like the President, is going away from Washington to-morrow and desired to have a talk regarding the situation. Mr. Takahira will leave for his home in the morning for Boston, and it is understood that he will make a trip to summer resorts on Cape Ann with a view to selecting a suitable place to which the peace plenipotentiaries may go if they find the weather in Washington too hot for comfort while they are deliberating.

This lends a little color to the opinion expressed by some quarters that when all the other preliminary details have been adjusted an effort will be made to fix a date for the initial meeting of the joint commission several weeks earlier than has been suggested.

At present, however, the disposition here is to believe that at least two months will elapse before the plenipotentiaries can get together.

There is undeniably a little cloud on the horizon, due to the fact that a renewal of hostilities appears to be imminent between the forces of Field Marshal Oyama and Gen. Linievitch. The fear is expressed that the success which has attended Mr. Roosevelt's efforts for peace would be dissipated immediately following the receipt of news at St. Petersburg that there had been another bloody engagement. But while the President has managed to bring both belligerents to the point of agreeing to adjust their differences through diplomatic means, his hands are tied as to the mere military phases of the situation, and he cannot be expected to suggest a course of action that may mean the loss of a military advantage to either belligerent.

The Japanese position with reference to an armistice is that the suggestion must come from Russia, but the Russians, it is said, are inclined to the view that the agreement to discuss peace terms itself supposes a suspension of hostilities. While no move has yet been made, there is a hopeful feeling here that some understanding will be reached prior to the actual assembling of the peace plenipotentiaries.

It is realized at the White House that the greatest care must be taken in selecting the peace envoys, and the gospel of "slow and sure" is now being preached by those who are in close touch with the President. For the Washington Government to attempt to force any issue would be to invite disaster in a situation so delicate.

The chance for failure is believed to lie mainly in the fact, now openly admitted, that the Russian answer to the President's joint note does not in terms pledge that the Chinese Empire Reform Association, turned out. They were led by Capt. McKiever, U. S. A., and had a boys' military band of about twenty pieces.

They marched down from the headquarters of the reformers, at 7 and 9 Mott streets to Pier 1, where they went aboard the boat. Every one brought his own lunch except the guard, who were fed in true military style, all in a row, the mess being brought in by the Chinese.

At the grove the guard gave an exhibition drill.

THOUSANDS PAID UNION MEN.

Grand Jury Sees the Checks Used in Settling Chicago Strikes.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Armed with a handful of canceled checks to show how labor leaders were bought and the interests of union men betrayed, John C. Driscoll appeared before the Grand Jury for the second time to-day. The Grand Jury remained in session until after 6 o'clock and adjourned to resume the hearing, with Driscoll as the chief witness, to-morrow morning.

Several days ago Driscoll declared that he "settled" nearly 400 strikes and expended almost \$50,000 in the operation. To-day he showed the checks and gave the jury detailed information regarding each check and the names of the men who were paid.

Over one hundred canceled checks and stubs were shown, ranging in amounts from \$10 to \$500, and the signatures of men, proven to be in the ranks of union labor, were shown on the checks. Driscoll explained that the money he spent was furnished by employers.

MOVING FOR GENERAL BATTLE.

Oyama to Be Aided in Manchuria by Hasegawa's Army of 100,000.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 20.—Although it is believed that Oyama is moving into position for a general engagement, and has the Russian army in a bad fix, there is no important news of operations in Manchuria since Sunday's report of the defeat of the Russian cavalry.

A despatch from Gen. Linievitch refers to the Japanese advancing on June 15 in the direction of Kongchen and Munsan. It is believed here that this reveals the position of Gen. Hasegawa's army, which was reported to have landed at Gensan in April.

Kongchen and Munsan are on the lower Tumen River, west of Vladivostok, in relation to which place Gen. Hasegawa's whereabouts seem to be most important. It has been said that the Russians fortified the north bank of this part of the Tumen River.

If this is so and Gen. Linievitch is able to spare enough troops to defend it, it is expected that there will be sharp fighting there before the Japanese are able to cross the river and cooperate with the armies further north.

It is understood that Gen. Hasegawa has

100,000 men, but there is the usual secrecy

concerning the composition of his force and its movements.

CHOLERA SPREADS AT HARBIN.

Medical Superintendent Asks the Government for Aid.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—A telegram from the medical superintendent at Harbin to the General Staff states that the cholera situation at Harbin is grave. There were before the outbreak of the cholera 28,000 wounded and sick in the twenty-one hospitals, which are now full. He urgently pleads for medical aid to combat the cholera.

Merchants Ordered From Port Arthur.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 19.—A despatch from Chifoo says that the European and American firms still doing business at Port Arthur have been notified by the Japanese authorities to depart, and that many of them are arranging to charter a steamship to remove their merchandise. It is pointed out here that there seems to be no reason for a general step of this kind, and the notification may have been given only to certain firms.

FREDONIA BANK CLOSED.

Receiver Appointed Before the President Knew of Government's Action.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It was announced at the Treasury Department this afternoon that the Fredonia National Bank of Fredonia, N. Y., was closed to-day by order of the Comptroller of the Currency on information received from the examiner that it is insolvent. J. W. Schofield has been appointed receiver.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 19.—President Roosevelt has appointed a receiver for the Fredonia National Bank and a few of his closest business associates were the only ones in Fredonia who knew of the action of the Government in closing the bank. As a matter of fact, Mr. Green himself had no intimation of the move until 8 o'clock this evening, when he was informed that a receiver had been appointed. The bank was generally regarded by the public as one of the soundest financial institutions in Chautauque county, although the unpleasant advertising it has received from time to time has not tended to improve its public confidence.

When President Roosevelt was Governor charges were preferred against County Treasurer Thomas Hudson for misfeasance and malfeasance in office. Among other items in the specifications was the charge that Mr. Hudson had received a present of \$50 from the bank, which was one of the depositories of the county funds. This charge the referee found was a fact and Gov. Roosevelt removed the Treasurer on that ground. The bank also had a note of \$100,000 from the State, which was paid by Frank B. Hall was paid. President Green is badly broken up.

"I'm broken hearted," said he chokingly to THE SUN correspondent over the telephone.

"What reasons do you assign?" was asked. "They say we are insolvent," was the reply. "I haven't thought so, and don't think so now, but after trouble comes you know how things go."

Some who are reasonably familiar with the condition of the bank say they had known for some time that the institution was hard up.

OUTING FOR GOOD CHINESE.

700 Sunday School Attendants With Women Teachers Sail Up the Sound.

The annual excursion of the New York and New Jersey Sunday School Association was held yesterday. Nearly 700 Chinese pupils with their teachers, white women, went on the Sirius to Valley Grove on the Sound.

The Chinese Guard, consisting of eighty-eight uniformed cadets, with real rifles, all members of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, turned out. They were led by Capt. McKiever, U. S. A., and had a boys' military band of about twenty pieces. They marched down from the headquarters of the reformers, at 7 and 9 Mott streets to Pier 1, where they went aboard the boat. Every one brought his own lunch except the guard, who were fed in true military style, all in a row, the mess being brought in by the Chinese.

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NO \$10,000 LOOMIS CHECK.

PRINCIPAL CHARGE AGAINST HIM PROVED FALSE.

All the Testimony in the Case Taken and a Report Expected Today—Witnesses Bear Out Loomis's Assertions as to Exchanging Checks With Asphalt Co.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—With the examination of Willard H. Bean, formerly an employee of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, by Secretary Taft to-night the Bowen-Loomis case came to a close.

After Mr. Bean had been examined Secretary Taft went to the White House, where he was in consultation with President Roosevelt for nearly two hours. He did not leave until nearly midnight. The conclusions reached will probably be made public to-morrow afternoon.

The charge that Mr. Loomis received a check for \$10,000 from the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company was exploded to-day by the testimony of present and former employees of the asphalt company and Mr. Bean, who was the person supposed to have given the check to Mr. Loomis.

Mr. Bean told Secretary Taft to-night that he had given Mr. Loomis no check for \$10,000. So far as the evidence goes there is nothing to show that such a check ever existed.

Several witnesses were examined to-day, but none could throw any new light on the charges made against Mr. Loomis. O. H. Huntington, who was at one time a book-keeper for the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, was one of to-day's witnesses.

Several of the cash books of the asphalt company were shown to Mr. Huntington, who identified a number of entries, particularly those showing that Mr. Loomis received checks from the asphalt company, as having been made by himself. The books showed that checks for \$5,000 and \$1,000 had been sent to Mr. Loomis by the company. Other entries showed that checks for equal amounts had been given by Mr. Loomis to the company. The figures bear out Mr. Loomis's contention that the transactions were merely matters of exchange.

Mr. Huntington was one of those who were supposed to know of the existence of a \$10,000 check which Mr. Loomis was alleged to have received from the asphalt company. After he had looked over the books, however, he said he was mistaken in thinking that there was any check for \$10,000 and that the transactions shown on the books were the only ones he knew anything about.

Clyde Brown, an officer of the Asphalt Trust, appeared to-day also, but told nothing new.

Senior Arroyo, a Venezuelan lawyer, who has been examined before, was called to make further explanations of the transaction concerning the Mercador claim, of which Mr. Loomis is charged with having purchased a part.

Senior Arroyo's testimony tended to show that Mr. Loomis merely loaned money to A. E. Jauret, then a newspaper man in Venezuela, who was deeply interested in the claim and who borrowed \$5,000 from Mr. Loomis to purchase a part of it.

BOYS' MOB ITALIAN.

Had Split Scarp of One of Them With Ice Scoop—Patrol Wagon Stopped.

A posse of about 300 boys helped Policemen Burns make an arrest in Harlem last night. In their zeal for the law they made the cop more trouble than the prisoner himself.

Joe Camorato, who runs an icehouse in the cellar of 301 West 119th street, found Walter Donigan playing cat on the sidewalk in front of his place last night. Camorato was swinging a pair of ice tongs.

"Get out of the way," said he. "Get out of the way yourself," said the Italian boy, and there was a mix-up. The Italian boy ran toward Manhattan avenue, the policeman after him. The boy gained. Camorato stopped and, it is alleged, deliberately threw the ice tongs at the boy. They landed on top of Donigan's head, splitting his scalp.

In two minutes a howling, screeching mob of boys surrounded the cellar into which Camorato had fled. When Policemen Burns arrived they were trying to break in the door. Scouts reported that the Italian had gone over the back fence into 120th street. Thither went the boys, leaving his name in 120th street. The trail led to a cellar near Eighth avenue. Camorato was dragged out, pretty